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SELECT POETRY.

THE WORLD WOULD BE THE BETTER FOR IT.

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battle-fields and glory;
If writ in human hearts a name
Seemed better than in song and story;
If men, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate it and abhor it,—
If more relied
On love to guide,—
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands
And more in deeds and bonds fraternal;
If Love's work had more willing hands
To link this world to the supernal;
If men store up Love's oil and wine,
And on bruised human hearts would pour it,
If "yours" and "mine"
Would once combine,—
The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of Life
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If Bigotry would sheathe its knife
Till Good becomes more universal;
If Custom, grey with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore,—
If talent shone
In truth alone,—
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things,
Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To insolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when wrong beats down the Right,
Would strike together and restore it,
If Right, made Might
In every fight,—
The world would be the better for it.

A THRILLING SEA-TALE.

THE MAGIC TUG; Or, PHEEBE THE PHICKLE.

An Exciting Romance of Land and Water.

CHAPTER I

If you love me as I love you,
No knife can cut our love in two.—BILL PENTON.

Reader, have you ever stood on the heel-path side of the Ohio Canal, on one of those mild January evenings peculiar to the early autumn, and watched the sun rise from his gorgeous couch athwart the Western sky, and listened to catch the warble of distant coal heavers, mingled with the cries of a ragged canal driver encouraging a pair of attenuated calico mules? (If you don't remember at once whether you have or not, take time to consider, and inform us through the post-office, inclosing a stamp.) It was at such a time and on such a spot that two solitary youths might have been seen walking arm in arm in that vicinity about that time. Need we tell you the one was the daughter of a poor but wealthy parents, and the other was her lover?

* * * * * * * * *

After considerable time passed in reflection, it appears rather necessary that we should, because you wouldn't know it if we didn't. The young man had seen nineteen springs, yet did he urge his suit with the passion and ardor of one who has attained the ripe age of four score years and ten, and notwithstanding his weight did not exceed one hundred and twenty-five pounds, he couldn't have pled more earnestly had he weighed a ton. The maiden was fair. Toothbrush handles could not compare with her teeth in whiteness, and the raven's wing had no more business by the side of her glossy curls than a stovebrush. Can we wonder that the young man swore that he would cheerfully catch the measles for her sake, and expressed a willingness to have the scarlet fever the second time to prove his devotion?

Alas! the perversity of women. Although loving him devotedly, she replied to his ardent declaration by sitting down on a stone boat and writing him a letter of introduction to the marines, to whom she recommended him to repeat that narrative. Driven to frenzy, Caleb turned so red in the face he tore all the buttons off his vest, and frothed at the mouth to such an extent that he split a bran new vest down the back. Then casting upon her a look of unutterable anguish, through a pocket telescope, he cried—"False one! farewell for-r-ever!" threw a double handspring, and disappeared behind a high board fence. Phebe Ann phainted.

CHAPTER II.

"Where are you going, Lord Lovel?"
She said,
Oh! where are you going?"
Said she;
"I'm going, my lady Nancy Belle,
Strange countries for to see, see, see,
Strange countries for to see."—FAXON'S ODS

We left Pheebe Ann in a swoon, or rather Caleb did. As soon as consciousness came Pheebe Ann came too, and then she remembered with a pang that she had driven Caleb away. She called aloud—"Ca—leb! Ca—leb!" but no Caleb answered. However well other Calebs might answer for others, none but her Caleb could answer for her, and he couldn't, because he wasn't within hearing. Then she recalled his love for the "briny deep" which induced him, when a mere lad, to run away from home and drive on the canal. Afterwards his father humoring his passions for riding on the mountain wave and climbing towering masts, procured for him, through his influence with the President of the United States, the appointment of third assistant lock tender. What more natural, thought Pheebe, than for him to follow his youthful passions and go for a sailor! After deep reflection her face brightened up, and she hurried away to execute a suddenly formed design. What was it? We shall see.

CHAPTER III.

One for the money, two for the show,
Three to make ready, and four to go.—WATTS.

WHAT!!!!

Before explaining the meaning of this thrilling ejaculation, let us take a review of things at the period of our story. Old Bourbon, who is now in Kentucky engaged in the whiskey business, swayed the sceptre of France. Gin ruled Holland, and Sweden was governed a good deal by the price of Sweede's iron. Wales was just beginning to be celebrated for her prints, now generally known in this country as the "Prints of Wales," and Spain was getting up excursions to Put-in-Bay. Glancing at the New World, Jerry Baldy was weighing candles on Staten Island and had not then dreamed of driving the Pope into "Rome Swamp" in the name of the Continental Congress; and Christopher Columbus, having completed his labors by discovering Sandusky, had retired to the Hermitage at the North Bend of Ashland on Mount Vernon, and was writing for the *New York Ledger*.

CHAPTER IV.

Now comes the tug.—JACK SMITH.

When Caleb left the phickle Pheebe, it was with a determination never to see her again.—He would be a wanderer. He would land on other lands and climb foreign climes; he would go and be an ancient mariner. Filled with this desperate resolve he sought his boarding-house, put a clean shirt and collar in a cotton valise, and started for the river. A gallant tug lay at the dock, which he boarded, and requested to see the captain. A sailor, whose voice was deeply bronzed by exposure to the Tropic of Barleycorn, appeared at the top mizen gangway, and informed him that the captain was engaged in the cabin. He was being presented with a bosom pin and a gold-headed cane by a ferryman who was about to refire from office. The presentation was wholly unexpected.

After considerable delay Caleb was invited to descend. When he entered the cabin, he was struck with the youthful and delicate appearance of the captain. He was about to tell him he had come to ship before the—well, smoke-stack, when the supposed captain raised his cap, and a shower of cork-screw curls fell upon his shoulders.

"What!" exclaimed the lover in amazement, "Pheebe Ann!"

"Caleb!"

They rushed into each other's arms. After an embrace which caused the thermometer in the cabin to rise to ninety-nine degrees in the shade, mutual explanations followed. She had divined his purpose to go for a sailor, and resolved to thwart it. The captain of the tug, being an aunt of hers, had allowed her to be captain for that day, and chance had done the rest.—Pheebe Ann was penitent, Caleb forgiving, and that very day they agreed before a minister to share the tug of life together.

But little more remains to be told. Caleb couldn't be persuaded to give up his passion for the raging main, notwithstanding the entreaties of his wife, and so she compromised the matter by allowing him to tend a saw mill, and he still follows that daring and perilous profession.—*Budget of Fun.*

WHAT HE DIED OF.—We overheard once the following dialogue between an alderman and an Irish shoplifter:—

"What's gone of your husband, woman?"

"Wat's gone of him, yer honor?—Faith sir he's gone dead-"

"Ah, pray what did he die of?"

"Die' yer honor, he died of a Friday."

"I don't mean what day of the week but what complain:?',

"Oh! what complaint yer honor; faith an'it's himself that didnt get time to complain."

"Oh, he died suddenly."

"Rather that way yer honor."

"Did he fall in a fit?" No answer.

"He fell down in a fit perhaps?"

"A fit, yer honor! why no, not exactly that. He fell out of a window, or through a celler door—I dont know what they call it."

"Ay, and broke his neck."

"No, not quite that yer honor."

"What then?"

"There was a bit o'string or that like, and it throttled poor Mike."

☞An eloquent negro orator thus concludes an account of the death of a colored brother:—"De last word dat he was heerd to say, de last word he was known to utter, de last syllable he ebber heabed, de last idea he ejaculated; yes, my bredderin, de berry last word he eber was known to breave forth, sound or articulate, was Glory!" Such amplified perorations are sometimes to be heard from orators of renown.

☞The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in life is to have as many as possible.

THE EFFECT OF A CURSE.

The effect of imagination as shown in the case of hydrophobia on the West side recalls to our mind a remarkable circumstance, which occurred many years ago, and in which an excited imagination brought about a miserable life and a terrible death. The affair occurred near the place of our nativity, and partly during our boyhood, and as we do not remember ever seeing it in print, we will give it in the way it is impressed on our memory.

A young man named Comyn had for some time paid attention to a girl who was the belle of the village, and they were at length formally engaged. Elizabeth was of an ardent temperament, loving comyn with her whole heart, and sensitive to the slightest appearance of coldness or neglect.

A lover's quarrel sprang up for some slight cause. There was a coldness for a day or two, and on Sunday afternoon Comyn escorted another young woman to church. Elizabeth saw them pass her window, and the coldness of despair chilled through her. Recovering from the shock, she took down her prayer book, and turning down a leaf, sent it to Comyn's house. That done, she went to a neighboring wood and hung herself.

On returning from church, her lover had a presentiment of evil and went to her house.—She had not been seen for two or three hours. A terrible conviction flashed upon his mind, and he exclaimed:—"Good heaven! she has destroyed herself! He was told that a book had been sent to his house, and on running thither he found the prayer book, with the leaf turned down on the 108th Psalm, and the following passage marked:—

"Let his days be few; and let another take his office.

Let his children be fatherless, and his wife a widow.

Let his children be vagbaonds and beg their bread; let them seek it in desolating places.

Let the extortioner consume all that he hath, and let the stranger spoil his labor.

Let there be no man to pity him, nor to have compasion on his fatherless children.

Let his posterity be destroyed; and in the next generation let his name be clean put out."

While reading this terrible malediction, ward was brought him of the discovery of Elizabeth's body and of her death. Comyn rushed from the house, saying that he was ruined forever and ever; and for days and nights he wandered about the neighborhood, half crazed with remorse and fear.

Years passed away, but brought no alleviation of his mental torture. He was afraid to enter a church lest he should hear the dreaded words read. The sight of a bible or prayer book would drive him from the house. Disasters and misfortunes of various kinds befel him, all owing, he claimed, to the curse which hung over him. His nights were disturbed by frightful dreams. The dead girl appeared to him in his sleep, with her features distorted by strangulation, and her finger pointing to a prayer book open at the terrible curse. At such times he frequently shrieked in agony—"O, Betsy, my dear Betsy, shut the book—shut the book!"

His friends persuaded him to marry, hoping thus to break the spell that weighed him down. At length he assented, and offered his hand to a young girl. She turned from him with horror, asking if he wished to bring down the curse of the dead girl on her head. Two others were refused in the same manner, but at last the chance of a good settlement out weighed superstitious fears, and a woman was found to accept his offer.

The wedding was described to us by an eyewitness. They were married in the church, and the way to it lay across an open track.—When about midway, a sudden and violent storm sprung up. Crashing thunders, incessant flashes of sheeted lightning, and howling winds, daunted even the least superstitious with other ill omens. Comyn threw himself to the ground on his face, and groveled in convulsive agony, shrieking to be protected from the dead girl, who, he said, had come with thunder and lightning to destroy him. He was led helpless to the church, and passed through the marriage ceremony in a stunned and bewildered manner.

For two years after the marriage of Comyn, he dragged out a miserable existence, body and mind rapidly wearing away together. He became the father of two children, both of whom died shortly after birth. At length he died, his end being embittered by terrible visions, the horror of which threw him into terrible convulsions. To the last the vision of the prayer book, open at 108th psalm, seemed to sear his eyeballs, and he died shrieking for his attendants to 'make her shut that book!"

The singular coincidence that had terrified him during life, did not cease at his death. He was buried on a Sunday afternoon, and according to the custom of that neighborhood, the coffin was placed in the aisle during the reading of the regular afternoon service. It was the 22d day of the month, and the 108th psalm formed one of the psalms regularly appointed for that afternoon. As the villagers looked at each other in astonishment at this coincidence, the church clock struck four—the very hour at which Elizabeth Lampen had gone out to destroy herself.

Singular as the above story is, we can vouch for its entire truth, and there are several others now living who can confirm it in every word. It is but another proof that truth is stranger than fiction.—*Cleveland Herald.*

☞An officer who was on intimate terms with the Prince of Orange, one day asked him the purpose of an extraordinary march they were making. "Will you keep the secret?" asked the Prince. The officer hastened to assure his master that he was incapable of abusing his confidence. "I believe you," replied the prince; "but if you possess the gift of keeping a secret, the same blessing has also been conferred on me."

NAPOLEON AND HIS MEN.

It takes a great man to know the importance of little things. The attention bestowed by Napoleon on the smallest details of military organization, has always seemed to us an evidence of his talent scarcely inferior to Austerlitz or Marengo. No general knew better than Napoleon that the efficiency of a soldier depends, first of all, of his being in perfect health and splendid condition. He tried to bring up his troops to the condition of pugilists when they fight for the championship. To this end several things are essential, the chief of which are, regular and wholesome food, regular sleep dry and warm feet, and no powerful stimulants. Napoleon always insisted upon every soldier having two pairs of good shoes, and a good blanket. Everything else could be extemporized or dispensed with, but these—the shoes for the march and the blanket for the bivouc—could neither be extemporized or dispensed with. When the occasion occurred, Napoleon demanded of his troops the most tremendous exertions; but the admirable health resulting from his system enabled the soldiers to endure fatigues which would have killed ordinary men. It is also to be observed, that this consummate general was careful to give his troops a rest proportionate to their exhaustion, the very instant it was safe to do so.

There was nothing in which Napoleon showed more forethought and good sense than in the management of recruits. He knew that young fellows, accustomed to the shop, the field or the desk, cannot change their habits to those of the soldier without great risk. Consequently, he was as careful and tender in managing his new troops as mothers are of their young children. He inured them to the hardships of war by degrees. Their first marches were only ten or twelve miles a day, with frequent days of rest. The officers who led them from their native provinces to the distant scene of war; were charged to make the march a pleasant series of lessons in the military art. Sometimes, when the quarters were good, when the exingency was not pressing, they would halt for ten days, and undergo a daily drill of eight hours. The consequence was, that men who were raw recruits when they left home, arrived at camp trained and toughened soldiers.

A single week of careless handling, irregular sleep and food, damp lodgings, wet feet, or over fatigue, will half spoil and demoralize a regiment of new troops. But let them be cautiously and wisely cared for *at first*, and they soon become hardened and efficient.

☞A rough individual whose knowledge of language was not quite complete, had been sick, and on recovery was told by his doctor that he might have a little animal food. "No sir, I took your gruel easy enough, but hang me if I can go your hay and oats.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 4.

We now consider the duties of the *Parent* to the *Teacher*. Great as the duty which the parents owe to the school appears, there is yet another class of duties no less important. The teacher with propriety requires much from the parent.

The parent should make the teacher's situation comfortable. Much may be done by furnishing the proper kind of school-house and appurtenances. It is soon time that the old ricketty buildings used in some parts of the country be dispensed with, and that neater, as well as more useful structures, be made to occupy their places. The children of our land have been *riding rails and slabs* in the schoolroom quite long enough. In many parts of the country the school-houses are better adapted for stables than to the purpose for which they are used.—Very often we find old desks unfit for any thing occupying our school-houses, when, for but a little extra mount of money, more neat and comfortable ones could be obtained. But there is more required than good looks in school furniture. Comfort must also be consulted. Who has not seen seats in our schoolrooms without resting place for the backs of the pupils, or so high that the legs of the little urchins did not reach the floor by six or eight inches? In truth, we cannot aways call the *rails* and *slabs* that are used, comfortable seats, for their is more punishment in them than comfort.

The principal and, in fact, the only argument apparently advanced in favor of the old dilapidated structures, sometimes called school-houses, is, tat they (the parents) "got their learning" in them and, consequently, they are good enough for their children. How ungenerous! Sine they were compelled thirty or forty years ago to *ride rails and slabs* in an uncomfortable building, they must now for their own gratification cause their children, "flesh of their flesh, all bone of their bone," to pass through the sme ordeal. Because they were compelled to freeze their toes in some corner of the old log schol house, they would have their children experience the same torture. But this is not quit the whole reason. To build a new and comfrtable school house, and to put the neatest, as well as most substantial furniture into it, would cos a little money, and they are not willing to give that for the sake of having the immortal minds of their children well trained.

KAPPA.

THE TEACHER'S REWARD.

We have often been led to observe that the greatest benefactors and the most ardent laborers for the public weal, are, in general poorly remunerated for their toils, Republics, it is said, are ungrateful; and the greatest statesmen and purest patriots are but indifferently appreciated, while they are zealously laboring for their country's welfare; while those who are well skilled in the intrigue and political knavery of the day often carry off the palm and win the loudest applause. While this is the case in matters of state it applies with equal force to the teacher's vocation. In a free and enlightened country like this, where the government is wholly based on public opinion, and the rulers are created by the governed, it behooves all to see that that opinion has the proper training and is conducted into the proper channel; otherwise, by a mis-education it may overthrow that which it is designed to build up. No one contributes more, or even so much, to the formation of a good and wholesome public opinion as the teacher, and yet few are so illy provided for as he. On no shoulders rests there a greater weight or lies there a greater responsibility, but no one bears those burdens with more meekness and firmness than the *true* teacher.—He is a self-sacrificing being. When he engages to "teach the young idea how to shoot," he must make up his mind to undergo many privations; to sacrifice many opinions and predilections for the good of those placed to his charge. If he does this in the right spirit he will be a true public benefactor.

But should he not be, or is he, rewarded for his labor? He is destined to eke out his existence in the narrow sphere of his oft miscalled school rooom; to waste his energies and shipwreck his health, and the small pittance he receives is but a mere mockery, by way of remunerating him for his labors. We have said that the teacher is but poorly rewarded for his toils. Pecuniarily speaking this is so. And were he to engage in his arduous profession merely for the luxuries it affords, he would certainly fall short of his mark. But he has nobler rewards than mere pelf. His is a high and noble vocation; and in proportion as his calling is high and holy, so are his true rewards of a higher and more elevating character than earth can afford. Of course he must be provided with the "unfeeling, artificial inventions of society," for he can not clothe himself with imagination, nor will intellectual ailment satiate his appetite and keep alive his animal nature. But beyond this his worldy prospects are written in very narrow lines. And, let not.

"Fancy her magical pinions spread wide"

and picture to him sweet hours of re pose, of luxury and ease. 'Twould be but "building castles in the air;" bubbles that would soon explode; a phantom that would never be realized, though he were to grow as gray as winter, in his profession. But the teacher has a reward in knowing that he is engaged in one of the most useful vocations that "mortals here below" can follow. The fruits of his labors are growing around him every day. While others are makeing impressions on *matter*, which will wear away with time, those which he makes on *mind* shall live forever! While others are rearing fabrics that will be effaced by Time's rude hand he is training something that will expand while Eternity rolls on.

The artist may show, to a gaping world, the beauties of his pencil; the sculptor may imitate nature itself; and both may have encomiums showered upon them while the teacher is laboring in obscurity; but the Prometheus and the Venus de Medici, with all their perfections, will have been cast into oblivion and swallowed up in eternity, when the benefit of the teacher's labors are being realized. These reflections are some of his true rewards. And if he has been true to his calling; if he has trained the mind in the way of usefulness, he shall have many bright pearls to shine in the fair diadem that shall crown his labors.

SIMON SYNTAX.

☞When young Hodge first came up to town, his father told him it would be polite when being helped to dinner, to say to the host, "Half that, if you please." It so happened that at the first dinner to which he was invited, a sucking pig was one of the dishes. The host, pointing his knife to the young porker, asked, "Well Mr. Hodge, will you have this our favorite dish, or a haunch of mutton?" Upon which, recollecting his lesson, he replied, Half that, if you please," to the consternation of all present.

☞A boy got his grandmother's gun and loaded it, but was afraid to fire. He, however, liked the fun of loading, and so put in another charge, but was still afraid to fire. He kept on charging, but without fireing, until he had got six charges in the old piece. His grandmother, learning his temerity, smartly reproved him, and grasping the old continental discharged it. The recoil was tremendous, throwing the old lady on her back. She promptly struggled to regain her feet, but the boy cried out: "Lay still, granny, there are five more charges to go off yet!"

EPITAPH.

The following was found inscribed on the back of a small portrait of Washington at Mount Vernon. It is said to have been written by a member of the Philadelphia bar, named John Smith.

WASHINGTON.
The defender of his country—the Founder of Liberty;
The friend of man.
History and tradition are explored in vain,
For a parallel to his character,
In the annals of modern greatness,
He stands alone.
And the noblest homes of antiquity,
Lose their luster in his presence.
Born the benefacter of mankind.
He united all the qualties necessary
To an illustrious career.
Nature made him great,
He made himself virtuous.
Called by his country to the defence of her Liberties.
He triumphantly vindicated the rights of humanity:
And on the Pillars of National Independence
Laid the foundation of a great Republic.
Twice invested with supreme magistracy,
By the unanimous voice of a free people,
He surpassed in the Cabinet
The glories of the Field.
And voluntarily resigning the sceptre and the sword,
Retired to the shades of private life.
A spectacle so new and so sublime
Was contemplated with the profoundest admiration,
And the name of WASHINGTON,
Adding new lustre to humanity,
Resounded to the remotest regions of the earth.
Magnanimous in youth,
Glorious through life,
Great in death.
His highest ambition, the happiness of mankind;
His noblest victory, the conquest of himself.
Bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his fame,
And building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen.
HE LIVED—the ornament of the 18th century
HE DIED—regreted by a morning world.

☞The following is one of the longest pauses in conversation ever known. An old gentleman, who was very sparing with his speech, was riding with his servant over Putney Bridge, when suddenly turning round to his groom, he said, "John, do you like eggs?"—"Yes, sir, was the reply." Here the conversation dropped. Some year or so afterwards, happening to ride over the same dridge, he resumed the conversation by saying, "How?"? "Poached, sir," was the reply. Here the conversation terminated.

☞Pappy, can't I go to the zoological rooms to see the camomile fight the rhinoarus cow?"

"Sartin, my son—but don't get your trousers torn. Strange my dear, what a taste that boy has got for natural history, isn't it? No longer than yesterday he had eight pair of tom cats hanging by their tails from the clothes line,"

☞A man who had purchased a pair of new shoes, finding the road to be a rather rough one, decided on putting the shoes under his arm and walking home barefooted. After a while he stubbed his great toe, taking the nail off as clean as a whistle. "How lucky;" he exclaimed: "What a tremendous kick that would have been for the shoes."

☞"Our dear brother of the Bath Times," says the Bangor (Maine) Democrat," complains of a frequent rush of blood to the head, and wants to know the cause. We can explain it on a philosophical principle. Nature abhors a vacuum."

☞When the English Parliament began to coin money, an old cavalier, looking on one of the new peices, read this on the one side: "God be with us," on the other, "The Commonwealth of England." "I see," he said, "God and the Commonwealth are on different sides."

☞The editor of a county paper apologises to his readers on account of "an absence of nearly a week from sickness." We should like to be absent from sickness for ever, and would't think of apologising to anybody.

☞A gentleman rode up to a public house in the country, and asked: „Who is the master of this house?" "I am, sir," replied the landlord; „my wife has been dead about three weeks."

☞A young lady down East advertises for the young man that "embraced an opportunity," and says, if he will come to their town he can do better.

☞An exchange says, that the best cure for the palpitation of the heart is, to leave off hugging and kissing the girls. We say if that is the only remedy, "let her palpitate."

☞A negro was once asked if his master was achristain. "No, sir, he's a member of Congress," was the reply.

☞An editor down South apologises for delay in the issue of his paper, as he had an extra "male" to attend to during the week,

☞If a man cheats you once, blame him: if a second time, blame yourself.

☞The height of politeness is, in passing around on the opposite side of a lady to avoid stepping on her shadow.

☞Of what nation are all stocking-menders? Darnation.

☞A Little Mixed.—War News.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to an ordinary subject of legislation.

At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, excepting those only of the Post office Department.

Within these States all the forts, arsenals, dockyards, custom-houses, and the like, including the movable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized and held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumpter, in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.

The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition, new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized, and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near these States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumpter was nearly surrounded by well protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter, perhaps, two to one.

A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue lying within them had been seized for the same object. The navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a small portion of it within the reach of the Government. Officers of the Federal army and navy had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the Government.

Simultaneously, and in connection with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States, declaring these States respectively to be separated from the National Union. A formula for instituting a combined government of these States had been promulgated, and their illegal organization in the character of Confederate States was already invoking recognition, aid and intervention from foreign powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be the imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such an attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable.

This choice was made and declared in the Inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceable measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenues, relying on the rest for time, discussion and the ballot-box.

It promised a continuance of the mails at Government's expense to the very people who were resisting the Government, and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbance to any of the people or any of their rights—of all that a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case. Everything was forborne without which it was deemed possible to keep the Government on foot.

On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full day in office, a letter from Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumpter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was by that Department placed in his hands. This letter proffered the professional opinion of the writer that reinforcements could not be thrown into that fort within the time for his release rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same with a force of less than 20,000 good and well disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their memorandums on the subject were made enclosures of Major Anderson's letter.

The whole was immediately laid before Lieut. Gen. Scott, who at once concurred with Gen. Anderson in opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with officers both of the army and navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly but decidedly to the same opinion as before. He also stated at the same time that no such sufficient force was then at the control of the Government, or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time in which the provisions in the fort would be exhausted.

In a purely military point of view this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position under the circumstances would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was done could not be fully understood; that by many it would be considered as part of a voluntary policy; that at home it would disorganize the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to ensure to the latter a recognition abroad. That in fact it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed.

Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached Fort Pickens might be reinforced.

This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumpter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route by sea.

The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Fort Sumpter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi-armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence of which the present Administration, up to the time at which the order was dispatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention, had refused to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens before a crisis could be reached at Fort Sumpter was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter named fort.

In precaution against such a conjecture, the Government had a few days before commenced preparing an expedition as well adapted as might be to relieve Fort Sumpter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward.

As had been intended in this contingency, it was also resolved to inform the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort, and that if the attempt should not be resisted, there would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provision expedition.

It is thus seen that the assault and reduction of Fort Sumpter was in no sense a matter of self defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them. They knew they were expressly notified that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all that would on that occasion be attempted, unless themselves by resisting so much should provoke more.

They knew that this Government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as heretofore stated, to time, discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and thus force it to immediate dissolution. That this was their object the Executive well understood.

And having said to them in an inaugural address "you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains not only to keep that declaration good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of ingenious sophistry, as that the world should not be able to understand it. By the affair at Fort Sumpter, with the surrounding circumstances, that point was reached.

Then and thereby the assailants of the government began the conflict of arms, without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbor years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful.

In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue—immediate dissolution or blood. And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional republic or democracy, a government of the people by the same people can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control the administration according to organic law in any case, can always upon the pretences made in this case, or on other pretences, or arbitrarily without any pretence, break up their government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth.

It forces us to ask: Is there in all Republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a Government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence? So viewing the issue no choice was left but to call out the war power of the government, and so to resist force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation.

This call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectations. Yet none of the States commonly called slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through regular State organization.

A few regiments have been organized within some others of these States by individual enterprise and received into the government service. Of course the seceded States, so called, and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union.

The Border States, so called, were not uniform in their action—some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was very nearly repressed and silenced.

The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most important. A convention elected by the people of that State to consider their relative position toward the Federal Union was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumpter fell.

To this body the people had chosen a large majority of professed Union men, and almost immediately after the fall of Fort Sumpter many members of that majority went over to the original minority, and with them adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union.

Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault on Fort Sumpter, or their great resentment at the Government's resistance to that assault is not definitely known.

Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day then somewhat more than a month distant, the convention and the Legislature which was also in session at the same time and place, with leading men of the State not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union.

They pushed military preparations vigorously forward all over the State; they seized the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and the navy yard at Gosport, near Norfolk; they received, perhaps invited into their State, large bodies of troops, with their warlike appointments, from the so-called seceded States.

They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance and co-operation with the so-called Confederate States, and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery; and finally they permitted the insurrectionary government to be transferred to their capitol at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this great insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and the Government has no choice but to deal with it where it finds it.

And it has the less regret, as the loyal citizens, have in due form, claimed its protection. Those loyal citizens this Government is bound to recognize and protect as being Virginia.

In the Border States, so called—in fact, the Middle States—there are those who favor a policy which they call armed neutrality, that is, the arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one way, or the disunion the other, over their soil.

This would be disunion completed. Figuratively speaking, it would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of separation; and yet not quite an impassable one, for under the guise of neutrality, it would tie the hands of the Union men and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke it would take all the trouble off the hands of secession except only what proceeds from the external blockade.

It would do for the disunionists that which of all things they most desire—feed them well and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution—no obligation to maintain the Union; and while very many who have favored it are doubtless loyal citizens, it is nevertheless very injurious in effect.

Recurring to the action of the Government, it may be stated that at first a call was made for 75,000 militia, and rapidly following this a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. So far all was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering.

Other calls were made for volunteers to serve three years, unless sooner discharged, and also for a large addition to the regular army and navy.

These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting, as now, that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

Soon after the first call for militia, it was considered a duty to authorize the commanding general in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; or, in other words to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised but very sparingly.

Nevertheless, the legality and propriety of what has been done under it are questioned, and the attention of the country has been called to the proposition that one who is sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, should not himself violate them.

Of course some consideration was given to the question of power and propriety before this matter was acted upon. The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed, were being resisted, and failing of execution in nearly one third of the States, must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even had it been perfectly clear that by the use of the means necessary to their execution some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty that practically it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated. To state the question more directly, are all the laws but one to go unexecuted, and the Government itself go to pieces lest that one be violated?

Even in such a case would not the official oath be broken if the Government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated.

The provision of the Constitution that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require, is equivalent to a provision that such privilege may be suspended, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety does require it.

It was decided that we have a case of rebellion and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the writ which was authorized to be made. Now it is insisted that Congress and not the Executive is vested with the power.

But the Constitution itself is silent as to which or who is to exercise the power; and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed the framers of the instrument intended that in every case the danger should run its course until Congress be called together, the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case by the rebellion. No more extended argument is now offered, as an opinion of some length will probably be presented by the Attorney General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any, what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress.

The forbearance of this Government had been so extraordinary and so long continued as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our National Union was probable.

While this one discovery gave the Executive some concern he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign powers, and a general sympathy with the country is maifested throughout the whole world.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy, will give the information in detail deemed necessary and convenient for your deliberation and action, while the Executive and all the Departments will stand ready to supply omissions, or to communicate new facts considered important for you to know.

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and a decisive one; that you place at the control of Government for the work at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000. That number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage; and the sum is less than the twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole.

A debt of six hundred millions of dollars now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our revolution when we came out of that struggle; and the money value in the country now bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them.

A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times ten men and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the country leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant, and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency. One of the greatest perplexities of the government is to avoid receiving troops faster than it can provide for them. In a word, the people will serve their government, if the government itself will do its part only indifferently well.

It might seem at first thought to be of little difference, whether the present movement at the South be called secession or rebellion. The movers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by the name which implied violation of law. They knew their people possessed as much moral sense, and as much of devotion to law and order and as much pride in, and reverence for, the history and government of their common country, as any other civilized and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of the strong and noble sentiment. Accordingly they commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an injurious sophism, which if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents to the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is that any State of the Union may consistently with the National Constitution, and therefore lawfully and peacefully withdraw from the Union without the consent of the Union or of any other State.

The little disguise that the supposed right is to be exercised only for just cause, themselves to be the sole judge of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice. With rebellion thus sugarcoated they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, and until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the Government, the day after some assembly of men have enacted the farcical pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before.

The sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency, from the assumption that there is some Omnipotent and Sacred Supremacy pertaining to a State, to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British Colonial dependence; and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence excepting Texas, and even Texas in its temporary independence was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union, while that name was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence.

Therein the limited United Colonies were declared to be free and independent States; but even then the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another, or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledges and their mutual action, before, at the time, and afterwards, abundantly show.—The express plighting of faith by each and all of the original thirteen in the Articles of Confederation, two years later, that the Union shall be perpetual, is most conclusive.

Having never been States, either in substance or in name, outside of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of State Rights, asserting a claim or power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the sovereignty of the States; but the word, even, is not in the National Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any of the State constitutions. What is a sovereignty?

In the political sense of the term it would not be far wrong to define it a political community without a political superior. Tested by this, no one of our States except Texas was ever a sovereignty; and Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties of the United States, made in pursuance of the constitution, to be for her the Supreme law of the land.

The States have their status in the Union, and they have no other legal status. If they break from this, they can only do so against law and by revolution. The Union and not themselves separately procured their independence and their liberty, by conquest or purchase the Union gave each of them whatever independence and liberty it had.

The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact it created them as States. Originally some dependent colonies made the Union, and in turn the Union threw off their old dependence for them and made them States, such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State constitution independent of the Union.

Of course it is not forgotten that all the new States framed their Constitutions before they entered the Union; nevertheless dependent upon, and preparatory to, coming into the Union.

Unquestionably the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the National Constitution; but among these surely are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive.

But at most, such only as were known in the world at the time as governmental powers, and certainly a power to destroy the government itself, has never been known as a governmental or a merely administrative power. This relative matter of national power and State rights, as a principle, is no other than the principle of generality and locality.

Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the whole—the General Government; while whatever concerns only the State should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the national Constitution, in defining the boundaries between the two, has applied the principle with exact accuracy, is not to be questioned. We are all bound by that definitely, without question. What is now combatted is the position that Secession is consistent with the Constitution—is lawful and peaceful.

It is not contended that there is any express law for it, and nothing should ever be implied as law which leads to unjust or absurd consequences.

The Nation purchased with money the countries out of which several of these States were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave and without refunding? The Nation paid very large sums, in the aggregate, I believe, nearly *one hundred millions*, to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes.

Is it just that she shall now be off without consent, or without making any return? The Nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these so-called seceding States, in common with the rest. Is it just that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the whole? A part of the present National debt was contracted to pay the old debt of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave and pay no part of this herself?

Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and when all shall have seceded none are left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to traitors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money?

If we now recognize this doctrine by allowing the seceders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can do if others choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain.

The seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession; others have assumed to make a National Constitution of their own, in which necessity they have either discarded or retained the right of secession, as they insist it exists in ours. If they have discarded it, they thereby admit that on principle it ought not to be in ours.

If they have retained it by their own construction of ours, they show that to be consistent they must secede from one another whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debt, or effecting any other selfish or unjust object.

The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no government can possibly endure.

If all the States save one should assert the power to drive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of seceded politicians would at once deny the power and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act instead of being called driving the one out should be called the seceding of the others from that one, it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do, unless indeed they make the point that the one because it is a minority may rightfully do what the others because they are a majority may not rightfully do. These politicians are astute and profound on the rights of minorities. They are not partial to that power which made the Constitution and speaks from the preamble, calling itself, "We, the people."

It may well be questioned whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except perhaps South Carolina, in favor of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one of the so-called seceded States. The contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them. It is ventured to affirm this even of Virginia and Tennessee, for the result of an election held in military camps, where the bayonets are all on one side of the question voted upon, can scarcely be considered as demonstrating popular sentiment at such an election; all that large class who are at once for the Union and against coercion would be coerced to vote against the Union. It may be affirmed without extravagance that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the powers and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the world; this we now have a striking and impressive illustration.

So large an army as the Government has on foot was never before known, without a soldier in it but who had taken his place there of his own free choice. But more than this, there are many single regiments, whose members, one and another possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the world. And there is scarcely one from which could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to administer the Government itself.

Nor do I say this is not true of the army of our late friends, now adversaries, in this contest. But if it is, so much better the reason why the Government which has conferred such benefits on both them and us, should not be broken up. Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon such a government, would do well to consider in deference to what principle he does it—whether the substitute will give, or be intended to give, so much of good to the people.

There are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declaration of independence, in which, unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, "All men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary National Constitution, in the preamble of which unlike our good old one signed by Washington, they omit "We the people," and substitute "We, the Deputies of the Sovereign and Independent States." Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people? This is essentially a people's contest.

On the one side of the Union, it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all, to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial and temporary departures, from necessity, that is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend.

I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate these. It is worthy of note that, while in this, the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with the offices have resigned and proved false to the hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag.

Great honor is due to those officers who remained true despite the example of their traitorous associates. But the greatest honor and the most important fact of all is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and the common sailors. To the last man, so far as known they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands but an hour before they obeyed as an absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand, without an argument, that destroying the government, which was made by Washington means no good to them.

Our popular government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have settled. The successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains; its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets and that when ballots are fairly and constitutionally decided that there can be no successful appeal, except to ballots themselves at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an election neither can they take it by war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of a war.

Lest there be some uneasiness on the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, *it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws;* and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the States and the people under the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the Government that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it.

Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation, in any just sense of those terms.

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provisions, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union "a Republican form of Government."

But if a State in this Union may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the Republican form of government, so that to prevent its going out is an indispensable means to the end of maintaining the guarantee mentioned; and when an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the Government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government.

No compromise by public sentiment could in this case be a cure. Not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election.

The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions.

As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish. Much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow.

In full view of his great responsibility he has so far done what he has considered his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights of a certain and speedy restoration to them under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

July 4, 1861.

PIMPLES AND SKIN DISEASES — Are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and woman we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practised by persons desirous of health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by taste and refinement.

—MARRIED—

McROBERTS–DEWALT.—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Hannabery, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. Simon McRoberts, of Allegheny City, Pa., to Miss Mary E. Dewalt, of Schellsburg, Bedford co.

KUCHMANN—NICODEMUS.—Near Pattonsville, on the evening of the Glorious Fourth, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. Adam Kuchmann and Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Nicodemus, all of South Woodberry township, Bedford co.

—DIED—

SEMLER.—On the 24th ult., Mrs. Josephine Louisa Semler, aged 43 years, 4 months and 12 days. The deceased was a consistent member of the Ev. Lutheran Church, of Bedford, for many years, and always felt an interest in its welfare, always ready to do what she could not only for its temporal, but for its spiritual advancement. For many years. She had been a patient sufferer—the pains of a distressing disease, rheumatism, were endured without murmuring. During a period of about six weeks, prior to her own sickness, she sat as a ministering angel at the bed-side of her husband, who for a time, appeared to be upon the confines of the eternal world. She left his side, to lie upon a bed of death. After a brief sickness, she fell asleep, we trust, in Jesus.

The loss to her husband, children and relatives, is her eternal gain.

Her funeral sermon will be preached on the 14th inst., in the Lutheran Church, at half past ten o'clock.

On the 29th ult., in Schellsburg, Mrs. Susanna Crouse, aged 81 years, 6 months, and 5 days.

BRIGADE ORDERS.—

Brigade Inspector's office,
Bedford, July 12th, '61.

Having been instructed by the Adjutant General to collect all arms in the County, to wit: Muskets, Rifles and Equipments, Captains of Companies, privates or citizens having any arms in their possession are hereby notified to hand them over, or send them to the undersigned, without delay. Persons failing to comply with this request, will be proceeded against according to law.

When the arms are remodeled, they will be properly distributed to organized companies in this County.

A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector, 1st Brigade, 16th Division.
July 12th., '61.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 27th day of July, inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of accepting or adopting a further supplement to the act incorporating said Company, approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
July 12th, '61. Secretary.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: : : : : : : JULY 12, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEN. JAMES BURNS,

JUNIATA.

TREASURER,

MAJ. A. J. SANSOM,

BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,

PHILIP SHOEMAKER,

COLERAIN.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY WERTZ,

C. VALLEY.

AUDITOR,

DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,

SNAKE SPRING.

A CARD.

The maps of Bedford County will be delivered to the subscribers during July and August, beginning in the western part of the county.

E. L. WALKER.

The President's Message.

Were we to obey the behests of those special friends of civil liberty, who advocate the doctrine that in the present condition of affairs, the President can do no wrong, we would feel constrained either to hold our peace, or indulge in the expression of fulsome applause of the President's views and opinions. But as we are the peer of those who preach that doctrine, we shall exercise the right to differ from them, for we cannot conscientiously subscribe to the views of the President on a number of Constitutional questions involved in the prosecution of the war, nor do we believe it necessary for Congress, at a single tremendous upheaval, to load the country with so enormous a debt as that recommended by the President. Still, if the four hundred millions of dollars demanded by the President, will restore the Union as it once was, we say let the sum be freely and cheerfully given. As to the Constitutional questions to which we refer, our readers are already well posted, and as our space is limited, we shall not discuss them at present, but reserve them for future consideration. On the naked question of Secession, the President is, of course, correct. The President of the United States, sworn to support the Constitution, could not have done otherwise than deny the right of Secession, though, we must confess, that had Mr. Lincoln recognized that pretended right, his doing so would not have been inconsistent with some of the acts of his Administration. There is one point, however, in the Message that is odious above everything else, viz: the intimation that the *Chicago Platform* is to be the rule of action which the Executive and his advisers intend to observe in the administration of the Government. We merely quote the language of the President upon this point, and conclude our article with the extract, intending, however, to refer to this subject more at length, in the future:

"No compromise by public sentiment could in this case be a cure. Not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election.

The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions."

Celebration of the Fourth.

The Fourth in Bedford passed off very quietly. A small number of the Bedford Riflemen turned out for the last time, their term of seven years having expired. After forming in line, they marched to the "Union School House," where the ladies sang some patriotic songs, and the Declaration of Independence was read by A. King, Esq. This, with the exception of some fireworks in the evening, was the only thing which distinguished it from any other day.

We understand that the Celebration at Woodberry, was a splendid affair. We are informed that there were, probably, over a thousand persons present. Speeches were delivered by G. H. Spang and John Cessna, Esqr's., and several songs were sung by the ladies. There was, also, a celebration near Schellsburg; but we have not heard how it passed off. We suppose, however, that this anniversary of our independence has been observed with a new significance everywhere.

☞We are requested by the agent of Adams' Express Company, Mr. H. C. Reamer, to state that letters, &c., for the seceded States, will be carried by the Company, in accordance with an arrangement with the P. O. Department.

☞We have been requested by several citizens of Schellsburg and Napier tp., to correct the statement in a recent number of the *Inquirer*, that the Schellsburg Riflemen, Capt. Mullin, had started on their way to Cumberland when that place was threatened. The volunteers from Napier and Schellsburg were the Home Guard, under Capt. A. E. Schell.

GLORIOUS UNION VICTORIES! ELECTION OF CHARLES J. BIDDLE AND DEFEAT OF JOHN W. FORNEY!—Col. Charles J. Biddle, Democrat, has been elected to Congress, in the Second (Philadelphia) District, by a majority of 217 over O'Neil, Republican. E. Joy Morris (Republican, was elected in this district, last fall, by several thousand majority. This is good. But John W. Forney, intensified Black Republican, has been defeated for Clerk of the House, by Etheridge, Union. This is better. Look out, boys! "Things is workin!"

☞Gen. Patterson's division had a skirmish one day last week, with the rebels at Hainesville, near Martinsburg, with a small loss on both sides. The rebels retreated, taking with them, however, some forty prisoners, all Pennsylvanians.—There is an unconfirmed rumor that Gov. Wise has been mortally wounded in a skirmish at Sessonville, in Western Virginia.

☞The *Inquirer* scribbler, in his rage at his own folly in walking into our patent trap for Treason-smellers, like any other "varmint" entrapped, has bitten off his editorial leg in order to make his escape. At any rate he came back at us at a very *lame* gait.

Local and Miscellaneous.

....BEDFORD SPRINGS.—Visitors are daily arriving; and it is thought that the season will perhaps, be as thronged as any former one, notwithstanding the "hard times."

....New subscribers, with the compliments of the season, and other luxuries, are flowing in upon us. Thanks, friends! We shall long remember your kindness.

....The Indiana 11th Regiment (Wallace's Zouaves) has been ordered to join Gen. Patterson's command at Martinsburg, and has left Cumberland for that place. The 1st and 2d Pennsylvania Rifle Regiments have been ordered from Camp Mason & Dixon to Cumberland.

....We understand that some of our Bedford Republican friends consider the election of Col. Biddle, to Congress, an "outrage." Wonder if some of them wouldn't like to be "outraged" in the same manner? We rather think they would.

....Did the editor of the Bedford *Inquirer* ever read the Constitution of the United States? is considered a debateable question by *some* people; but we are inclined to think otherwise.—Probably he has read some garbled extracts from it, published in the *N. Y. Tribune.*

....Is it treason to pray for the whole country; or must we pray God to save a part, and damn all the rest? We have our own opinion about *some things*, and *Sectional* Christianity is one of them.

....We have been credibly informed that the "Dutch have taken Holland;" but have not been able to ascertain whether it was brown Holland or Holland gin. Perhaps, our neighbor 'cross lots can inform us. It is no Constitutional question.

....To those gentlemen who delight so much in calling us "Secessionist," "traitor," &c., we would say that they had much better quote the words of the song:

"Call me pet names, dearest, call me pet names."

It would be much sweeter; and wouldn't hurt our "phelinks" so much—to say nothing of the compliment to the author of that song, in having it quoted by such enlightened and highly educated gentlemen as the "treason-smellers."

....We have come into possession of a map of Bedford County, which we have long wished to see, as we never could form any accurate idea of the various boundary lines, the comparative size of Townships, the range of the mountains, &c., &c. The map looks very well, and speaks well of its author, and in case of the prosecution of the present war, may be very valuable to the officers of our army, by giving them an idea of the various passes North and South, between our different mountain ranges. The map may contain errors of which we are not aware, but we should be liberal in a work of so much difficulty.

For the Bedford Gazette.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BEDFORD.

My duties here having terminated, I am about to join my Regiment. I feel it not only a duty, but a very great pleasure, to express, in this manner, my heartfelt thanks on behalf of the sick soldiers confided to my charge, for the tender care, and very great kindness manifested by *all* the citizens of this beautiful town; every want has been anticipated, and a more friendly sympathy could not have been exhibited, had the poor fellows been brothers, instead of strangers accidentally thrown among you.

In my constant intercourse among the men, I have heard but one feeling of gratitude expressed, and many a whispered prayer for blessings upon their kind friends.

For myself, personally, I have to add the testimony of a grateful heart, for the kindest attentions have been shown me, and everything has been done to make my sojourn here a pleasant one. It has been most agreeable; and I shall always, in after life, look back, upon my stay in Bedford, with feelings of pleasure and thankfulness, always praying that the richest of Heaven's blessings may be liberally bestowed upon you all.

N. F. MARSH, M. D.
Ass't. Surg., 5th Reg't., P. R. C.

Military Hospital,
Bedford, July 10th, '61.

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.—The Bedford *Gazette*, one of our most spirited Democratic ex changes, has for some time had a bitter dispute with the *Inquirer*, of the same town, a violent Republican paper. Week before last, the *Gazette* published as a communication, heading it with a few introductory remarks, some extracts from a speech, delivered by President Lincoln, in Congress. The thing was so well done, that the *Inquirer*, with due simplicity, made a greedy bite at the article, and next week came out an editorial in its columns, declaring it as "*a rank treasonable communication.*"—*Erie Observer.*

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in Monroe Township, on

FRIDAY, 23d OF AUGUST NEXT,

all the following described valuable Real Estate in and adjoining the Town of Clearville, late the property of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., the undivided one third of a tract of land adjoining the Town of Clearville and land of Samuel Snively, containing about 13 acres, with a two story plank house, frame stable, and other out buildings thereon, ALSO, a tract of land adjoining the above and land of Wm. Grubb, all under fence and containing about 7 acres; ALSO, a lot of ground in the Town of Clearville, adjoining Wm. Robbins, Samuel Snively and others, with a frame wagon-shed thereon.

ALSO, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: a valuable Tavern-stand in the Borough of Bedford, known as the Union Hotel, being a large and commodious brick house, with convenient stabling and other convenient out-buildings, fronting on Pitt Street, adjoining lots of John Cessna, Esq., and Sam'l. & Wm. W. Shuck. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of the respective days, when the terms will be made known by

OLIVER HORTON,
Adm'r. of Jonathan Horton, dec'd.

July 12th, '61.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned residing in South Woodbury Township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement without delay.

GEORGE D. KAUFFMAN.

July 6, 1861. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John McGriff, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All presons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay.

ABNER WALKER, JR.,
July, 5, 1861. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Barnet, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BARNET,
June 28th, 1861 Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Samuel Griffith Administrator of Elizabeth Griffith, dec'd., will meet the parties at his office in Bedford, on the 23d of July, 1861 at 10 O'clock, when all interested can attend. J. W. LINGENFELTER,
July 5, 1861 Auditor.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to tresspass upon my farm, for the purpose of hunting or fishing, or they will be dealt with according to law. This notice must be observed as I am determined to be protected against such tresspassers.

Buffalo Run, July 5. HENRY KEISER.

WANTED! WANTED—

Four able-bodied men, with good horses, to complete the Bedford Dragoon Company. This company is intended for a home guard, and any psrsons wishing to join will please call at the Drug Store of

July 6th 61. H. C. REAMER.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!

The members of the Bedford Cavalry company are requested to turn out on Saturday the 6th of July as there is important business to be attended to at that time.

By order of the Captain.

July 5th '61.

FARM FOR SALE.—

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Napier tp., near the borough of Schellsrgbu, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, with a log house (a good cellar under it) a good frame barn, well of excellent water, two apple orchards, and all kinds of fruit trees.

ALSO,

Two head of horses, horse-gears, and all his farming uteusils, which will be sold with the farm, if desired

JOHN RININGER.

Schellsburg, June 28th. 6ts.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber residing in Union Township, on the Estate of Joseph P. Carver, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ
June 28th, '61. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Schreiner, late of Middle Woodberry tp., deceased, having this day been granted to the subscriber, residing in South Woodbury tp., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER.
June 28th '61.* Adm'r.

LOST! LOST!
A NUMBER OF PROMISSORY

Notes and other papers which are of no use to any one but the subscriber.

Any person finding them and returning them to me, will be liberally rewarded for his trouble.

Saxton, Bedford co. JAMES L. PRINCE.
June 17, 1861

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife Susan has left my bed and board without any just cause, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring, or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. REUBEN GATES.

Bedford, June 17, 1861.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in South Woodberry tp., some time since, five head of sheeep, with the wool on, and two lambs, one of the lambs has a black spot on the back; two of them are rams, one with horns and three ewes, five old sheep have the left ear cropped and a piece cut of the right. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to Law. DANIEL BECHTEL.

Nobel's Mill, June 21, 1861.

ADMISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration, having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County dec'd. they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD } Admr's.
MICHAEL WERTZ. }

May 17th, '61.*

A NEW DEMOCRATIC MORNING PAPER.

"THE UNION."

With a view to meet a universally admitted want, the undersigned will issue on Monday, the 1st of July next, a Morning Penny Paper, to be called "THE UNION."

The great mission of the Democratic Party, which has ever stood as the bulwark of the UNION and the Champion of the CONSTITUTION, renders its entire unity and bold attitude in this hour of National peril a matter of vital concern. The pending struggle is not less for the maintenance of a United Country than for the Perpetuation of Democratic Principles, as expounded by JEFFERSON and JACKSON. The most momento s results hang upon the issue. Mere party questions are for the time by common consent adjourned. The past is dead, save in its lessons of experience.

The Democratic hosts have not shrunk from their full share in the responsibilities and dangers of the emergency. They have rallied with one accord around the standard of our common country. But the occasion imposes other duties. The Government will demand and receive the willing support of every patriot, in its efforts to vindicate the National honor and re-assert the National authority; but the Preservation of Constitutional Liberty rests more with the people than with Congresses and Cabinets. Vigilance and Unity are therefore specially requisite in the present juncture.

It is the purpose of the Proprietors to make "THE UNION," in every respect a first-class Journal.—The Democracy of the whole State feel the need of a bold and vigorous Metropolitan daily; and no effort will be spared to render THE UNION both popular and efficient as a newspaper, and as a fearless exponent of the great principles for which the Democratic party have ever contended, and which are now so unhappily imperilled.

The Proprietors have perfected such arrangements as will place the enterprise, from the beginning, upon a substantial business basis, with abundant means to make a Newspaper second in interest and ability to no other in the city; and while the paper will be fearless-ly Democratic, it will sedulously avoid all faction, as the deadliest bane to party efficiency.

We look to the Democratic Masses for support, and shall labor to make THE UNION in every way worthy their confidence and liberal patronage, as a fresh, readable and fearless Journal.

TERMS:—Per Annum, Three Dollars. Orders should be addressed to

JO. SEVERNS & Co.
No. 130 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 21st, '61.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—

WHEREAS Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz: One tract of land on Chestnut Ridge in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John S. Statler, Charles W. Colvin and others, containing ten acres, leaving issue, and the children of issue, nine full heirs viz: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Margaret, Martin and Edward Schell, the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor, Esq., James, residing in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte, and Martin, residing in Ohio, and the others in Bedford county; Charlotte intermarried with Martin Reyley, Eliza intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., Reuben Colvin, Wm. Colvin, Geo. M. Colvin, Chas. W. Colvin, Margaret intermarried with John M. Robison, and John E. Colvin, all residing in Bedford county,

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, or Valuation, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July next when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sh'ff.

June 14th, '61.

HARVEST! HARVEST!!

Manny & Wood's Reaper and Mower, with the wonderful self Raking attachment *greatly improved* and warranted to work well. Also,

WOOD'S LITTLE MEADOW QUEEN MOWER, which has but 194 lbs., draught, and warranted to cut lodged clover and all other grass—nearly all iron and steel, light, durable and cheap. Manny & Wood's machines, now beat the world, for small grain and grass work, and are thousands were already sold for this season, all who want must order *immediately* as harvest is almost here. Also,

2 DOZ. "GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES," which is the lightest runing cradle known.

The largest and best assortment of Grain and Grass Scythes and "Sneds" ever brought to Bedford co. Harvest Implements of all kinds, and better quality than those kept at Dry goods' stores.—Prices to suit the times.

HARDWARE BY THE TON.

Wishing to continue in business and it being my interest to please the people by fair dealing and reasonable prices, I will allow no regular dealer to undersell me. Having lost enough by those who have carried off my property for their own use, under specious promises to pay, I am determined to trust none but men who are known in community as honest, reliable and prompt, making good their promises and scorning to use others' goods without endeavering, at least, to render an equivalent.

"CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT TIME."

WM. HARTLEY.

May 31st, '61.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Summer Term will commence on Aug., 1 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22,50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

W. W. BRIM,
Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

LIFE OR DEATH.—

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to mail (free) to those who wish it, a copy of an important little work, by the late Dr. Brampton, entitled "*The Invalid's Medical Confidant,*" published for the benefit, and as a warning to young men and persons who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay*, &c., &c., supplying the means of self cure. The reader is irresistibly led to compare a useful life with an ignoble death.

Reader, lose not a moment, but send your address for a copy of this little work. Address the Publishers

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & Co,
64 & 66 John St.. New York.

May 17th, '61. 3m.

FOR SALE.—

A gray mare warranted sound in every respect, and gentle; suitable either for farm or family use. Also, a family carriage and a set of harness. Inquire of

JOHN E. McGIRR.

Bedford, June 14th, '61.

STRAY MULES.—

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing near Centreville, on the 12th inst., two dark bay mules, 12 or 14 hans high, one male, the other female. The owner will prove property and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

June 18th.] JONATHAN HENDRICKSON.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE we present you with a perfect likeness of TETUCO, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter—hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility.*	*Inward Weakness,*	
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague.*	*Liver Complaints,*	
Colds,	*Female Complaints.*	*Lowness of Spirits,*	
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*	
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel.*	
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza.*	*Secondary Symptoms.*	
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*		
Dropsy,	* * * * * *		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Texucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliana Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.–1y.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE
THE NEW REMEDY FOR
RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE

in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journal.

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and a wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Drugg ists and Manufacturing Chemists,

June 28, '61 1y. Philadelphia.

NEW GROCERY—

CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Picnics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Sophia Diehl, late of Southampton Township deceased will sell at public outcry upon the premises, on Saturday the 20th day of July, next the following described Real Estate, to wit: One DWELLING HOUSE and LOT of Ground situate in the Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of William Adams, Esq., and Hugh Wilson, in said Township, now occupied by John K. Diehl.

☞Terms made known on day of Sale.

HEZEKIAH O'NEAL,
June 21, '61–ts. Administrator

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbone by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice. &c.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impalerities of the blood, depression of vital energy, need and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Init has ious in all maladies in which it has been tried, and proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites. Chlorosis, Liver Complaint Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmul, anguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion so ir and exercise for which the physician has nt ame.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reason familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating; and gently regut larly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dysentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equall decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In Intermittent Fevers it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box, for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. Locke & Co., General Agents,
20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

July 20th, '60.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in the village of Clearville, Monroe township, in said County, on Saturday the 3d day of August next a HOUSE & LOT of ground, late the property of Mrs. Hannah Horton, dec'd., situate on Main street in said village and bounded by said main on the East, an alley on the West, Isaac Grove's lot on on the North and lot of Nicholas Border street on the South.

The location of said property is a desirable one, making it worth the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house and log Stable, with a well of good water at the door.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand, at the confirmation of the Sale, and the balance in two equal payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by Judgments or Bonds and mortgage.

☞Sale to commence at one o'clock.

DAVID EVANS,
June 21, 1861,–ts. Trustee.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upward of *TWELVE HUNDRED* young men from *TWENTY-EIGHT* different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000.00 PER ANNUM,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH
Jan. 18, 1860. Pittsburg, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Smith and & Langdon has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. The Books are now in the hands of Richard Langdon, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, will please call and settle their accounts, either by cash, or note, forthwith as the Books must be closed.

SMITH & LANGDON.

Hopewell, April 26th. 1861.–3m.

THE RAILROAD CAN'T BE MADE
IF
PAYMENT IS NEGLECTED!

All those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up. The accounts are numerous and none large, and can be paid at once, and injure nobody. By attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion. So don't forget to call immediately.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

March 29.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk
Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg, Penn'a.

April 5, '61.—1 yr.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPAN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonials in favor of these

CELEBRATED AMERICA WATCHE S,

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY,

in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT,

in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Morphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir:—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—alost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is w nearly five months since it came into my position, and during that period its variation from dard time has been but a trifle more than half a inute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly:

ne 15, fast 4 seconds.		Aug. 15, fast 18 seconds.	
uly 1, - 6	do	Sept. 1, - 23	do
- 15, - 10	do	- 15, - 28	do
ug. 1, - 16	do	Oct. 1, - 32	do

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper.

I am, with respect, yours truly,

PAUL MORPHY.

The following is from Mr Porter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

Dear Sir:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont, N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. L. Hamilton, Tennessee, James T. Simonton, Cal. Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Townsend Harris, Japan, Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie, Norman Wiard, Wis, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Charles Hammond, Phil'a., Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Ammi Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Col. W. J. Harden, U. S. A., S. Seneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. B. Thorpe.

CAUTION.

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

These Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

JOHN A. STODDART,

Number 411 Chestnut Street, above 4th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 15, 1861.–6mo.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

GROCERIES

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

QUEENSWARE

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

SPRING GOODS!

The Subscribers have received their supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call,

GREAT BARGAINS.

All kinds of Country Produce received for goods.—Also, Cumberland Bank notes—and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

May 10th, '61.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!

THE CHEAPEST!!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coa Oil, perfectly pure, inodious and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S.

Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS, PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861

e to relieve
intend

ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

ISOMETRICAL PICTURE

OF JERUSALEM

AND THE SACRED PLACES

SURROUNDING THE HOLY CITY,

AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about nine feet long and six feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "birds eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and of the whole country for some distance around.

The View is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the View to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

It is designed for PARENTS, TEACHERS, and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent FAMILY PAPER.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with NARRATIVES and other matter particularly interesting to young persons. Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. For the same reasons, members of Bible-classes, and the older scholars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the NOON PRAYER-MEETINGS, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important CONVENTIONS of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of religious training for the young the means of gaining the attention and the affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not there brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember, that the great end of all Christian effort is to bring men to Christ. They aim, accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Proprietors of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES having acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above, the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash.

CAUTION.

☞In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 5 cents in stamps to pay postage. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,

148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the Sunday-School Times, and a copy of the Map of Ancient Jerusalem, may be seen at the bookstore of H. C. REAMER.

April 5th, '61. 3m.

CONFECTIONARY

AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.–1y.

JACOB REED,

BEDFORD, PA.

Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash.* The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

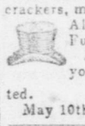
SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Bareges, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

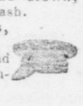
HOSIERY, Ladies' Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.



All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.



May 10th, '61.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors at Dr. Harry's

KEROSENE OIL, the best article ever sold by

FOR SALE,

OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 alluvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,

Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) secretly packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,

Druggists, &c., 24 William Street, N. Y.

March 8.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY,

MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B. } Principals.
J. W. DICKERSON, }

This institution will commence its spring session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 5th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental branches

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON

J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.

Oct. 12. 1860.

THE WAR COMMENCED!!

TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!!

THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK

April 19.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEKLE.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

CAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

UNION HOTEL.—

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING

MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

(Store formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery. Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR SIR: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that see ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Tumors.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promoters of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

☞Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL—

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,

Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BINDERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
RUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED-

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19'60.]

J. E. McGIRR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 12, 1860.–tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,

TUNER & REPAIRER.